

Mood Analysis of Utterances in Indonesia's Covid-19 Vaccine Article in Online Newspaper

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Article Info

Article history:

Submitted April 23, 2022

Revised September 05, 2022

Accepted February 06, 2023

Published April 26, 2023

Keywords:

SFL

Interpersonal meaning

MOOD analysis

Covid-19

ABSTRACT

This study examines the MOOD analysis of interpersonal meaning in articles in online newspapers about the covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to explain the formula of MOOD analysis realized in grammar and to describe the speakers' mood in the application of the MOOD analysis in Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine article from online newspaper. The main focus of this research is on descriptive text articles and MOOD structure. This type of research is descriptive qualitative, the author uses observation documentation as a technique to obtain and measure data. The data were obtained by applying the theory of Gerot and Wignell (1994). The researcher found 259 clauses from six texts which became data taken from various online news sources. In the formula, there are various types such as Subject + Finite (Tense), Subject + Finite (Do), Subject + Finite (Modal), Subject + Finite (Have) and Subject + Finite (To be). The most commonly found category is the use of Finite (Tense). In the mood of the speaker, it is found that the speaker expresses certainty, possibility, uncertainty, obligation and advice. What most of the speakers said was certainty. In the analysis also found several categories of modalities, which after that can be included in the degree of modality, namely high, medium, and low. Because the limitations of this study are in a declarative, all clauses are statements that function to convey information from the author to the reader.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a liaison or communication tool between community members consisting of individuals who express their thoughts, feelings, and desires (Dhieni, 2005: 8). Therefore, in the interpersonal meanings of language, it is used to express social reality and relates to interactions between speakers/writers and listeners/readers (Wiratno & Santosa, 2014: 4). From this statement, language is very important because every human being needs a communication tool as a means of interaction in life which is very useful as a liaison between people with one another.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a descriptive model of language and language usage that has been emerging for a long time (Adenan, 2001: 221). This

grammatical form was first introduced by M.A.K. Halliday at Sydney University in Australia. In SFL there is metafunction, it is the fundamental components of meaning in it. The functional components are ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction, and textual metafunction (Halliday, 1994: 39).

According to Derewianka (2011:13) one key role of language is to allow us to describe what is going on in the world; to talk about our experiences, reflect on our observations, exchange knowledge and ideas, its called ideational meanings. It allows people to create a picture of reality and understand their life experiences around and within them. It means people can talk about other people and things, their actions and relationships, places, times or circumstances that occur.

Gerot and Wignell (1994:13), stated that interpersonal meaning is the meaning that communicates the speaker's attitude and judgment. It means to act on and among other. Its purpose is to enable the exchange of positions along with statements, questions, offers, and orders in an interaction. It serves to build and maintain social relationships, how individuals interact with one another and how to express personality and attitudes.

The relationship of language to its environment, which includes both the verbal environment—what has already been said or written (co-text)—and the non-verbal, situational environment (context).is called textual meaning (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:14). That is, the complexity of content comes from ideas that are linked into cohesive and coherent information so that people can follow the flow of our thoughts (Eggs & Slade, 1997:49).

The interpersonal meaning are responsible for establishing and maintaining social relationships, as well as indicating the participants' roles in communication (Halliday, 2004: 61). Interpersonal meaning take into account the tone or interactivity of a text, which is separated into three sections, i.e. the nature of the speaker or writer (whether the author or speaker has the neutral attitude, as evidenced by the use of negative or positive language, separation in terms of social proximity (how close the speaker is) and academic standing (whether the speakers are on an equal basis in terms of authority and subject knowledge).

These Interpersonal meanings are realized in lexicogrammar through selections from the system of MOOD. Gerot and Wignell (1994: 25) stated that mood elements in the clause include subject and finite. The Subject is included in the nominal group while the finite is part of a verbal group. The subject is what the speaker relies on in the exchange of information, and the person responsible for ensuring that the specified actions are performed or not performed in the exchange of goods and services. The finite element is one of a small number of verbal operators that express tense, modality, and polarity. The Finite Element's function is to hold or place an exchange with regard to the speaker while also making the proposition debatable. This is accomplished in three ways: tense, modality, and polarity (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 23).

The speaker's attitude or comment on an idea is expressed in a modality. It also explained using modal verbs (may, could, will, must) and semi-modal verbs (should,need, ought to, have to, used to) as well as other adjectives, adverbs, and nouns (may, possibly, probability). It also conveys a sense of personal meaning associated with the speaker (Halliday, 2004: 143). Droga and Humphrey (2005: 61) mention that, the finite modal can, may, could, and might indicate a low value. Finite modal such as will, would, and should, are medium in medium values. Then the finite, such as must ought to, need, has to had to indicate the high value.

The reason why the researcher chooses the title because in making an utterance is an interactive event inherently involving it between the person who is speaking now and the person who will speak next. It can also between the writers and readers. Along with the development of technology, many people choose to read news online through websites. On the website itself the news also spreads very quickly. Therefore, it is

interesting to find out about the mood analysis in news texts that inform the covid vaccine in Indonesia about the formula and the speakers' mood.

Many researchers study interpersonal meaning in various fields, such as the study conducted by Saghir, Qasim, Sibtain, and Shafi (2020) this study was conducted using Halliday's theory (2004) about interpersonal metafunctions in the structural-functional grammar domain. It usually focuses on the grammar; transitivity analysis, modality analysis, mood type. (Ratnasari, Hidayat, Alek, and Defianty, 2019; Kabigting, 2020; Nasita, Sugiarto, and Thooyibah, 2020). There are also other kinds of mood types declarative, imperative, and interrogative. And also the modality which indicates low, medium, and high. (Pranoto, Setiyadi, and Kuswardani, 2020; Yang, 2017).

From the previous reasons explained above, the researcher will analyze the MOOD analysis in news text about Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine in online newspapers. As a result, the researcher is willing to do research entitled Mood Analysis of Utterances in Indonesia's Covid-19 Vaccine Article in Online Newspaper.

THEORY AND METHOD

The qualitative research design is used in this study. Cresswell (2009:22) states that qualitative design is "a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem." Therefore, this research aims to gain a better understanding of formula of interpersonal meaning realized in grammar and the speaker's mood of the application of interpersonal meaning in a news text. The object of this research is the interpersonal meaning in Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine article showing the MOOD analysis. The data for this research are written utterances that included clauses in the article on the Indonesian covid-19 vaccine. The source of data in this research is taken from an online newspaper. The source data was downloaded from six online newspaper websites.

Data 1: EXCLUSIVE Indonesia in talks with WHO to become global vaccine hub: minister
<https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/exclusive-indonesia-talks-with-who-become-global-vaccine-hub-minister-2021-09-16/>

Data 2: Philippines and Indonesia lead ASEAN companies' COVID vaccine push
<https://asia.nikkei.com/Business/Business-trends/Philippines-and-Indonesia-lead-ASEAN-companies-COVID-vaccine-push>

Data 3: Indonesia's vaccine campaign hits speed bumps
<https://www.eastasiaforum.org/2021/05/15/indonesias-vaccine-campaign-hits-speed-bum>

Data 4: Indonesia calls for vaccine equity after Covid toll
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-59073105>

Data 5: Indonesia set to kick off Covid-19 vaccinations for kids aged 6 to 11 from Dec 24
<https://www.straitstimes.com/asia/se-asia/indonesia-set-to-kick-off-covid-19-vaccinations-for-kids-aged-6-to-11-from-dec-24>

Data 6: Why Indonesia is prioritizing the young, not the elderly, for coronavirus vaccines
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2021/01/14/indonesia-coronavirus-vaccination-young/>

The data for this study is collected using the documentation and observation method. The researcher chooses the data for this study from the internet and reads the entire newspaper or article to fully comprehend the text. The researcher took the following steps when conducting this research:

First, the researcher chose the data source, which is an article about Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine, and then read it to understand the content. Second, the researcher aims to analyze its interpersonal meaning of the MOOD. Third, the author read and analyzed some books from the library that were relevant to the subject as sources, and then collected the most valuable information from the books that dealt with interpersonal meaning of MOOD. After all of the data had been collected, only the most important data were chosen to be included in this study. Finally, the researcher used the qualitative method to analyze the data source Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine article, focusing on its interpersonal meaning of MOOD.

Technique that used to explain the formula of MOOD analysis of interpersonal meaning in Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine article in online newspaper, the writer uses the theory of Gerot and Wignell (1994). While to describe the speakers' mood, the writer uses the theory of Droga and Humphrey (2005) about the degree of modality. The formula and the speakers' mood of the application of MOOD analysis of interpersonal meaning applied in the Indonesian covid-19 vaccine story from the online newspaper can all be revealed by evaluating the text using interpersonal meaning.

In this research, the writer used triangulation to valid the data relied on source and techniques for this study. The source is from documents and informant. The technique conducted documentation, observations, and coding on the data to ensure its validity, allowing the data to be considered reliable.

In the analysis, the researcher also discussed and showed how to interpret interpersonal meaning using the data source of research. The MOOD structures and modality in the clause will be the subject of the interpersonal meaning study. The researchers take in data display of the code consists of the information there are in table below.

Table. 1 Coding

Code	Description
S	Subject
F	Finite
Pred	Predicator
Comp.	Complement
Adj	Adjunct
Cert.	Certainty
Prob.	Probability
Unce.	Uncertainty
Obl.	Obligation
Adv.	Advice

The researcher completed all these steps to accomplish the goals outlined in the study's aim, and then she was able to design the research's conclusion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Formula of MOOD analysis Realized in Grammar

This research explains the formula of the interpersonal meaning following the Gerot and Wignell's (1994) theory. This analysis deals with the online newspaper about the covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia. Thus, it is broken down into MOOD analysis which analyzed Subject and Finite.

1. Subject + Finite (Tenses)

This formula is the most often encountered by researchers when analyzing the clauses in the Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine article in online newspapers. There are 97 clauses or 37.45% of the writers using Subject + Finite which are included in the Tenses category. The examples of the clauses are below.

(1) Budi Gunadi Sadikin said in an interview (cl. 3, text 1)

Budi Gunadi Sadikin	said		in an interview
S	F: (Tense/ Past)	Pred	Adj: circumstantial
MOOD		Residue	

(2) The approval process takes roughly 30 days, (cl. 36, text 2)

The approval process	takes		roughly 30 days
S	F: (Tense/ Present)	Pred	Adj: circumstantial
MOOD		Residue	

The two examples above show the Subject+Finite (Tense), clause (1) the subject as evidenced by the word *Budi Gunaidi Sadikin* that it is the speaker that told by the writer while the finite showed by the word *said* which is the past form of the word "say" that is the main verb about what is the speaker have done. While clause (2) the subject is *The approval process*, it is about the process that become the main topics in this clauses. The Finite is evidenced by the word *takes* which is the present form.

2. Subject + Finite (Have)

The second formula found is Subject and Finite which uses "Have". The examples are below.

(1) As of 11 May 2021, 13.68 million Indonesians have received their first dose, (cl. 5, text 3)

As of 11 May 2021	13.68 million Indonesians	have	received	their first dose
Adj: circumstantial	S	F: (have)	Pred	Comp
MOOD		Residue		

(2) He had previously threatened to jail. (cl. 50, text 2)

he	had	previously	threatened	to jail
S	F: (have/past)	Adj: circumstantial	Pred	Adj: circumstantial
MOOD		Residue		

The two examples above show Subject + Finite (Have), clause (1) the subject is *13.68 million Indonesians*. The subject is the people that got the first doses. While the finite evidenced by the word *have* which is in the present form. Then, clause (2) the

subject is *He* that is decent person that he revealed about the threat of imprisonment and the Finite is evidenced by the word *had* which is the past form of the word *have*.

3. Subject + Finite (Do)

The next formula found by the researcher is the writer uses Subject + Finite (Do). This formula least used, there are only two clauses in newspaper articles about Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine. Below are the clauses.

(1) So, I don't want people to think (cl.16, text 6)

So	I	don't	want	people	to think
Conj.		F: (Do/neg.)	Pred	Comp	Pred
		MOOD			
		Residue			

(2) The late-stage trial did not include participants over the age of 60 in Indonesia. (cl. 8, text 6)

The late-stage trial	did not include	participants over the age of 60	in Indonesia
S	F: (Do/neg.)	Pred	Comp
MOOD		Residue	
		Adj: circumstantial	

The two examples above show Subject + Finite (Do), clause (1) the subject is proven by the word *I*, it is the speaker from WHO staff that don't want make people think about the economy. while the Finite is *don't* but in the negative or negation form. While clause (2) the subject is *The late-stage trial* this is the kind of sstep by the healt minister about vaccination for older people. While the Finite evidenced by the word *didn't* or the past form of *do* and this word is also in the negative form.

4. Subject + Finite (To be)

This formula using Subject + Finite (To be). The Finite (to be) here are is, am, are for the present and was, were for the past. The examples of the clauses are below.

(1) Indonesia is in talks with the World Health Organization (WHO) (cl. 1, text 1)

Indonesia	is	in talks	with	the World Health Organization (WHO)
S	F: (to be/ Present)	Pred	Conj.	Comp

MOOD	Residue
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(2) Our hospitals, our facilities were full (cl. 25, text 4)

Our hospitals, our facilities	were	full
S	F: (to be/ past)	Comp
MOOD	Residue	

The two examples above show Finite (To be) , the first clause (1) the subject is *Indonesia* it is the countries that have cooperation with WHO. While the Finite showed by the word *is* which is the present form of to be, while clause (2) the subject is *Our hospitals, our facilities*, it is the doer talk about the facilities in indonesia is full and the Finite evidenced by the word *were* which is the past form of the word "are" that is confirmed that the facilities are already full.

5. Subject + Finite (Modal)

This formula using Subject + Finite (Modal). Modal adalah kata bantu auxiliary. The examples of the analyzed clauses are below.

(1) Thailand's inoculations could accelerate (cl. 38, text 2)

Thailand's inoculations	could	accelerate
S	F: (Modal/can/past)	Pred
MOOD	Residue	

(2) But the real numbers may have been higher. (cl. 14 , text 4)

but	the real numbers	may	have been	higher
Conj.	S	F: (Modal/present)	F: (have)	Comp
	MOOD			Residue

The two examples above show Subject + Finite (Modal) , the clause (1) the Subject is *Thailand's inoculations* it is the progress and the Finite showed by the word *could* which is the past form of *can*, that the progress can be accelerate. While clause (2) there is subject *the real numbers* it is the number about covid-19 rates and the Finite showed by the word *may* which is the present form it is can happen or cannot happen that the numbers may higher.

The Speakers' Mood in The Application of The MOOD analysis

The Speakers' Mood can state certainty, probability, obligation, uncertainty, and intention. Below are the examples from analyzing Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine articles in online newspapers.

Certainty

We've told the health minister,

We	(have)	told	the health minister
S	F: (have)	Pred	Comp
MOOD	Residue		

The clause above expresses the certainty of the speaker's mood which is indicated by the word *have*. It is certain that the indonesia employers (we) have told about the vaccination to the health minister.

Probability

It would start vaccinating 15- to 17-year-olds.

it	would	start vaccinating	15- to 17-year-olds
S	F: (Modal/past)	Pred	Comp
MOOD		Residue	

The clause above indicates the author's mood, namely probability. It is not clear yet to have vaccination especially for teenagers of 15-17 years old. This clause is about vaccinations that will be held for ages 15-17 years. The word *would* also marks the speakers' mood and belongs to the degree of modality, namely the median value.

Uncertainty

Vaksin Mandiri might lead to market failures

Vaksin Mandiri	might	lead	to market failures
S	F: (Modal/may/past)	Pred	Adj: circumstantial
MOOD		Residue	

The word *might* is a word that expresses the speaker's uncertainty. It is the past form of word *may*. It is not certain for vaksin mandiri to lead the market failures. This word is included in Modal verbs and in the degree of modality is included in the category of low value. From this clause it is stated that the Mandiri Vaccine may have the potential to cause market failure.

Obligation

The government *must* leverage the core capacities of primary healthcare,

the government	must	leverage	the core capacities of primary healthcare,
S	F: (Modal/must)	Pred	Comp
MOOD		Residue	

The word *must* is a word that expresses the speaker's obligation. It tell that the government have a responsibility to leverage the core capacities of primary healthcare. The word *must* is included in the Modal verb and in the degree of modality is included in the high value category. From this clause it mentions that the government must utilize the core capacity of primary health services.

Advice

WHO is recommending all countries to give priority to those target groups with highest risk of infection

WHO	is	recomm ending	all coun tries	to give priorit y	to those target groups with
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					highest risk of infection
S	F: (to be/ present)	Pred	Com p	Pred	Adj: circumstantial
MOOD		Residue			

The clause above expresses the speaker's advice shown by the word *recommending*. The WHO gives advice to all countries to give priority to the most people with high risk. So in the above clause means, the WHO gives advice that all countries better to give priority to people who have the highest risk of serious infection.

All of the six texts about the covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia which were taken in online newspapers on the internet are included in declarative. The declarative mood type is used to make statements, so the writers provide information to readers about the covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia.

Discussion

This study discusses the Interpersonal Meaning analysis in Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine articles in online newspapers that focus only on the MOOD analysis, the formula of the interpersonal meaning in grammar and the speakers' mood. The MOOD consists of Subject and Finite. Then, the formula of the Interpersonal Meaning which is found in the online newspapers articles there are Subject+Finite that includes in the category of Tenses, Modal, To be, Do and Have. The Finite in the Tenses form is the most used by the writers in the online newspaper article about Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine. While about the speakers' mood there are five categories, certainty, probability, uncertainty, obligation, and inclination found the articles that have been analyzed. All of the clauses are included in declarative type, so the clauses are statements that have a purpose to give information to the readers.

From the findings, there is a similarity between this paper's results and the study conducted by Saghir, Qasim, Sibtain, and Shafi, (2020) that this research found that declarative mood is often used to express messages of liberation. But in Qasim et al's study there is also the imperative mood that used as a motivator for the audience to work together for the freedom struggle on many occasions.

The type of mood is explained and becomes the focus in the research of Pranoto, Setiyadi, and Kuswardani (2020) which states that there are three kinds of mood, namely declarative, imperative, and interrogative. In this study, it can be found 76 declarative, 83 commands, and 2 interrogatives. Meanwhile, in this study, there is only a declarative clause which has also become a limitation in the analysis process in this study. Then, modality indicates that there are modality categories, namely low, medium, and high. Similar to this study, modality categories also focus on categorizing emerging modals to determine the value of each analyzed clause.

The research conducted by Yang (2017) has main focuses on the influence of interpersonal, mood systems, and modalities at the level of interpersonal meaning during the detailed analysis process. The findings of this study, the declarative clause that has the absolute advantage, and medium and low capital assistance, and appears most frequently in Obama's speeches has similarities with the result that the writer takes in this research. Likewise in the research conducted by Ratnasari, Hidayat, Alek, and Defianty (2019), in his third discovery on Instagram captions that he examined through modality analysis, which Indonesian politicians specifically apply positive modal. Then, declarative statements of general speech function are common to provide information to followers (readers). The

positive part of modal verbs is also widely found in this study but is analyzed by focusing on the formula only and placing the category of high, median, or low degree as in the theory of Dogra and Humphrey. Meanwhile, the study from Nasita, Sugiarto, and Thoyyibah (2020) in their result stated that The majority of declarative clauses demonstrated that both male and female students understood the aim of letter writing, which is to communicate information. Female students had lower modalization than male students, indicating that they preferred to give the information as it was.

On the data analyzed, Kabigting (2020) also used the covid-19 news but only the headline. This has a different result about the dominance of the text mood declarative indicating a specific function of the news headline. In this case, it means the text takes the form of tells the reader not to questioning or suing them. He said that declarative clauses should provide information to the reader and persuade them with the positive facts its the same with the discussion in this research.

So, from several relevant previous research discussed the mood types and the modality or the degree of modality. None of them were not discussed about the speakers' mood in each clause about the certainty, uncertainty, and etc.

CONCLUSION

By using SFL for theoretical basis, the writer thinks appropriate using the theory to underline the data analysis. This study takes the topic of interpersonal meaning which focuses on the MOOD analysis of interpersonal meaning in online newspaper about the covid-19 vaccination in Indonesia, which is very important to learn because language is a communication tool and the topic of the covid-19 vaccine has been discussed since early 2021. Furthermore, the public can get information from government to avoid hoaxes that spread to requirements regarding the age that must be vaccinated, therefore this is very useful for readers. This study aims to determine the formula for the MOOD structure in each clause and how the speakers' mood in online newspaper articles about Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine.

This type of research is descriptive qualitative which focuses on the explanation of the MOOD analysis structure consisting of Subject and Finite according to the theory of Gerot and Wignell (1994) and there are several types of Finite found. This study took six online newspaper articles which were all taken from the internet such as from the popular web BBC, Washington Post, Straitstime, Reuters, Nikkei Asia, and East Asia Forum.

Based on data analysis, it was found 259 clauses from six texts which became data taken from various online news sources. In the formula, there are various types such as Subject + Finite (Tense), Subject + Finite (Do), Subject + Finite (Modal), Subject + Finite (Have) and Subject + Finite (To be). The most commonly found category is the use of Finite (Tense). Furthermore, the speakers' mood which mentions the attitude of the author to the text was found to express certainty, probability, uncertainty, obligation and advice. The most expressed by the speakers is certainty. In the analysis, it was also found that some of the categories are modal, which after that could be included in the degree of modality, namely high, medium, and low according to the theory of Dogra and Humphrey (2005). Because the limitation of this research is on the declarative mood, all clauses are statements that function to convey information from the author to the reader.

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